PRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

In Memoriam-Col. James A. Swilligan BY M. C. BALLARD.

"When hearts whose truth was proven
Like thine are inid in earth,
There should a wrenth be woven
To tell the world their worth." [Halleck. "Lay me down and save the flag."
[Gen. Mulligan's last words

"Lay me down and save the dag !" the dying hero As from his ghastly, gory wounds poured forth the blood red tide. For in the stern and fearful shock of battle's

awind strife
The soldier held his country's flag far dearer
than his life!
And ere his stern and iron men forsook the the fond command uprose again above the battleand then with saddened hearts they left the pairiot leader there— The flag was saved—his words shall be a nation's

battle-prayer. "Lay me down and save the flag!" what brave words shall be Insertibed upon the starry flags and standards of the free?

What nobier watch-words ever fell from dying hero's lips !-They seem to place our poorer deeds forever in We thank thee, here; for thy words from out that bloody plain
Have fallen on our periled land, a shower of
golden rain—
We scatter roses on thy bier, we heed thy last
command,
And becored it shall be at length throughout our

All ball to everlasting fame! farewell to martial we'll save the flag from traitor hands for which be gave his life; We'll lay the hero down to sleep, to fill a soldier's

And round his faded brows will twine the laurele Mest, hero, in thy warrior garb, no nobler shroud we know
Then that in which thy life was spent against thy

country's Ice; ple brave bave laid thee down, proud of thy And we will save thy battle-flag and guard thy CHICAGO, August 1, 1864.

STAM AND MADAGASCAR.

National and Natural Characteristics. Very much of our knowledge of Oriental lands, as they exist to-day, comes to us through letters from missionaries in the East. In the last numher of the Presbyterian Banner, a paper published at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, we find an interesting mmunication from a missionary at Bangkok, Siam, from which we condense the following. The letter is dated May 9 :-

The letter is dated May 9—

The kingdom of Sinm is drained principally by three large streams, which flow south or south-southwest into the Gulf—the Bampakong on the cast, the Menam of Menam Chowpaga in the middle, and the Tachin on the west. These three cansitute the principal arteries of the kingdom, although there are other minor streams of considerable importance. All these streams are considerable into the tricate network. These are the highways of the kingdom, and consequently so many avenues of trade to the capital.

Boots of all sizes and descriptions are constantly seen winding through these canals, or contantly seen winding through these canals, or contantly seen winding through these canals, and to ascend these broad rivers and distribute the Rible to the perishing matives. Occasionally, too, he makes a boilder push out into the gulf, and views some province two or three hundred miles down the coust. On the present occasion we concluded to take the Tachin, as a region as yet comparatively little visited by missionaries.

emparatively little visited by missionaries. A PLOATING HOME.

Imagine a native boat about forty feet long, and about six feet across the beam, and in the centre a small cabin, about twelve teet long. This cabin serves as state room, dining saloon, sitting-room. Ac. Then imagine the missionary, his wife, and three or four children, as the case may be, stowed away in that small cabin, together with stores, beds, bedding, cooking utensils, and other indiscretely for the fourney, and you have a pretty and you have a pretty generables for the journey, and you agong a good picture of the missionsries in Siam upon a mission tour. Upon the deck are five or six swarthy natives, acting as boatmen, to propel the beat with ears when necessary, but when a breake springs up, to hoist sail, and then stretch themselves upon the deck, and perhaps sleep in the lling sun. BIAM SUGAR.

The region along the Tachin river has been sevoted chiefly to the cultivation of sugar-cane by the Chinese. Vast numbers of Chinese of all claicets flock to Siam every year, and indeed they are now the chief producers of the kingdom. Some of the more wealthy have gone into the sugar business, and employ vast numbers of Coolies. On each bank of the river may be seen not fields of sugar-cane, and in some places it is sent down and collected into heaps, ready to be put into-boats and taken to the mills, which stud the banks of the stream in great numbers. The same is ground upon a crude wooden concern, some is ground upon a crude wooden concern, something like an old-fashioned cider-mill, only on a much larger scale, and is turned with

on a much larger scale, and is turned with buffaloes.

The juice flows through pipes from the millisto a kind of tank, whence it is taken in buckets to the place of boiling. A kind of furnace is built, about ten or twelve feet high, in the top of which a large iron bettle is placed. The whole operation is conducted in rather a primitive style, and, like all sugar-mills, one who uses much of the article had better shut his eyes while visiting them. They manage, however, to make some very pretty sugar, and very cheap, too, which makes a person wender, after seeing the crude processes through which it has to pass. A young thinese nobleman in Bangkok has sent to Europu for an improved steam sugar-mill, which is exmproved steam sugar-mill, which is ex

A SIAMESE PARMING COMMUNITY. Leaving the sugar district, we came into a farming neighborhood. The Palmyra began to rear its lofty head, which indicates a rice-growing region. Occasionally a plantain-garden was seen by the winds, were "streaming in shreds" in the breaze. The inhabitants of a farming community generally live in little villages upon the banks or the river. During the day they work in the fields. and at night they return home. The houses are built of bamboo and covered with the leaf of the Nayfra palm, or a kind of thatch made of long

They are generally more comfortable than most of the bankoo houses in the city. In those rillsges the houses he placed very closely together, and, so far as a stranger can see, and ospecially a European, they appear to have all things common." They live thus in communities perhaps because they are somewhat clannish, and partly for mutual defense. Like all country residents, they are comparatively free from many of the vices found in the larger cities, such as gambling, dribking, &c. The temples, too, becomer sesteer in proportion to the distance from the city.

HOW THE PRIESTS EXCEIVE RELIGIOUS INSTRUC TIOE.

The priests are generally lary, arrogant and ignorant. They are looked up to by the people, and indeed they are the professors of the country, and thus they are spoiled. The temples are the public schools and colleges throughout the hingdom. We entered one of these temple grounds with an armful of books. The priests movices and boys gathered around us to the number of about thirty or forty. We commenced telling them, as well as we could, the story of Jasus; but that only excited their ridicule. We tell them they are wicked, and must be lost, unless saved by Christ; but that is equally absurd, for they have been laying up merit for years. To seeme attention we have to touch a more tender point.

Their pride must be humbled. We ask them a question at which they are at once brought to a stand. By looking round about, and referring to the works of nature by which we are surgounded, we ask them who created the world and all things in it. After some hesitation we get the usual roply, Kert englither in the impossibility of such a thing, and then point to the evidence of design in all things, and thouse to the Great Besigner. These and other remarks had the desired effect in securing attention, and after distributing some books, we left them reading, at the top of their voices, the history of creation and some of the gospeis and acts. and some of the gospeis and acts.

A POOR PLACE FOR TOURISTS. There is a total lack of variety in the scenery all along these rivers. When a person has seen three miles of it, he has seen the whole. One mile of even the little Juniata is worth the whole of it. There is not even a pleasing legend connected with it, to give it interest. Where such a thing is attempted, it is so fabulous that it becomes dis-

gusting. We visited one place of notoriety, some distant, from the river. It is said that a certain him, of Siam, upon the birth of a son, was told by a sootbeayer that the son would one day cost, him his life. Fear heanted him until he sent the child away to Cambodia. When the son grew up, and learned who he was, he collected an army and started to stack his father. The father heard of his coming, and marched out to meet him.

meet him.

They met upon this spot, when his father's army was defeated, and himself killed. A very high pageda was eracted upon the spot. The present king has rather a disposition to multiply places of renown, and has consequently opened a causal from the river to the pagoda, a distance of about fitteen miles. The old pagoda he has en-cased with brick, so that it has become a modern eased with brick, so that it has become a modern pyramid, whose base covers in area of about four acres. It has become a place of resort for priests and others from Bangkok. It is the list place, however, that a Enropean would go to for pleasure. The cannot stops short, and the water is stagmant; mosquities swerm in thousands, at mid-day the sun pours down his rays nomercifully, and not a shade tree offers protection from the scorching heat. The tourist here, when going to a distance, must carry everything he needs with him, as scarcety snything can be bought on the way

STAMUSE PRINTS. As if to compensate in part for the warm weather, we are now emoying some of our richest fruits. Among these, the mange stends perhaps first—a yellow, rich, juicy fruit. Have you ever raten a mange i After dinner, we will have a desert. Here comes a dish full of the yellow fruit. Roll up your sleeves nearly to the elbows, and have a basin of water standing by your safe to wash your hands occasionally. A finger-bowl will answer the same purpose; but that, in the eyes of some, may appear extravariant for missionsries. A towel or fruit nankin is also indispensable. Some say the fishionable way is to slice the fruit off close to the seed, and then eat out the slices with a spoon, but that is rather a shee the fruit off close to the seed, and then eat out the slices with a spoon, but that is rather a slow process, and besides some of the best of the fruit is thus lost. After all the precautions that can be taken, however, a person is likely to find the julee running down over his beard, and perhaps extending even to the shirts of his garments. After all the difficulty in eating it, however, the mango is delicious.

Next comes the mango stine—a tart, pulpy fruit, put up in lobes, within a dark, walnut-like shell. Break the shell and lift out the lobes with your fork, and they melt in your mouth. Then

your fork, and they melt in your month. Then there are the pineapple and several other fruits, not at all difficult to take.

But the fruit of the season, among the narives, is the durien—a large fruit about the size of a man's head, and has a prickly shell. Within the shell are lobes, each containing a seed surrounded by a white, pulpy substance, insipid to the taste, and white he miss an effluvium of the same narure and even worse than that emitted by a spoiled egg. As the boy said about the skunk, when ripe it can be beard at quite a distance. Olfactories unaccustomed to the smell can scarcely endure it. Notwithstanding, however, the natives pronounce it the best fruit of the season, and we are sorry to say the taste of some of the older missionaries has become so vitiated as really to enjoy it. But the fruit of the season, among the narives

In the Friends' Review we find copied from the London Friend an interesting letter from Madagascar. After recording the ceath of Mr. Stagg, respected missionary, it gives this report of the religious views of the Queen of the Island :-

religious views of the Queen of the Island:

The Government, though not hostile, is favorable chiefly from policy. The Queen can hardly in her judgment suppose there is any solid foundation for the pretensions of the idol-keepers, but perhaps has a sort of impression that her ancestors prospered while trusting in their ideas, and that there can be no higher state than existed in their days. She may also imagine some usefulness derived from the system of divination. I never heard of her using stronger terms of confinever heard of her using stronger terms of co dence in the superstitions of the country. The prime minister has no belief in the idols, nor in the diviners, but believes his own underst ing quite adequate to the supply of all his re-quirements for the present and the future. He knows a good deal of Christianity, but perhaps has no real wish to become subject to its require-

ments. Before the great annual festival of New Year's we went in a body to the Queen to tender our congratulations, and offer the "hasina," or customary dollar which each party offers on soilg into the presence of the sovereign on such occasions. I was requested to be spokesman, and in Malagasy addressed her Majesty, as she sat surrounded by her court, as follows:—"May you live long, sovereign lady, without affliction, and be happy with your friends. We rejeice in being presented to you at this season of fragrant being presented to you at this season of fragrant good, or pleasure; for the new year comes to us with many blessings—the favorable season—the abundant produce—the peace of the country. We thank Gud for favorable seasons; fruitful fields, peace and even life itself are all bestowments from God. We also think you that you allow no impediment, and give protection to all the Christians; and we contreatment of the Christians by you will not be changed. We ask God continually to bless your Majesty, to prosper your Government, the nobles, the officers, and all your Majesty's people notices, the officers, and an your and the wish in reference to your country than the prosperity of your Government and the happiness of your people. We present our having and offer our people. We present our flavina, and oner our congratulations." The Queen, who were a splen-did native lamba, replied briefly, expressing her pleasure at seeing us, and returned our con-gratulations with the gently spoken "Veloma," or "May you be happy." She then offered us her hand and retired, attended by the chief officers of the palace and others.

A CURIOUS CEREMONIAL. The great ceremony of the festival—the bath-ng of the sovoreign, the cooking of the rice and he jaka and the eating of the same—took place the jaka and the eating of the same—took place on Saturday. I want at the repeated invitation of the prime minister. It was near sunset, and we had to wait a full hour before we gained admission to the palace. The ministers and many of the nobles were also waiting. At length we entered the great room in the palace. At the north end was a brightly burning fire on a hearth. The room was filled with people, all in red slik lambas with different colored borders—probably between two and three thousand persons present. After a while the Queen entered from the north door, wearing a small ornament sons present. After a while the Queen entered from the north door, wearing a small ornament like silver balls on her head, and wrasped in the folds of a fine large scarlet mantle. Her Majesty saluted the people, received their congratulations in retuin, and then sat down on a scarlet couch or iolded carpet. The room was lighted by glass chandeliers which did not burn very well; and the vast assembly, when the Queen was scaled, sat down on the ground. We sat in the places assigned us. Representatives of the royal family, the nobles, the officers, the landed proprietors, the judges, and general population, then approached the place where the fire was burning, and presented their homage and hasina to the Queen. Our turn was rext to the nobles, and the French next to us, in the order assigned to us.

After some time, earthen vessels called sines, and a indle—a gourd, or cow's horn, or shell with wooden handle—were brought in with great ceremony, and taken to the northeast corner of the

wooden handle—were brought in with great ceremony, and taken to the northeast corner of the
room. These vessels belonged to Andrianiapoinemerina, the tather of the first Radamu, and
the funder of the present dynasty. Other vessels of water were then brought in with earthea
pots, which were put upon the stone trives on
the fire. In these water and rise were put;
and while the rice was cooking, the Queen
rose, and, attended by the officers of the palace,
walled to the northeast corner of the room,
where she took off the large scarlet lamba,
which was then held before her by men
with outstretched arms, screening the corner to which was then held before her by mous with entstreiched arms, screening the corner to which the Queen had retired. Here she bathed, this, and the preparation and eating of the rice, constituting the grand ceremony of the occasion the latter being symbolical of the anticipated p'enty of the season. I was informed that the Queen's bathing consisted chiefly in sitting down and having some water poured on her head. As soon as the Queen came forth a signal was passed to the door, and the cannon along the sides of the to the door, and the camon along the sides of the hill aunounced to the people that the Queen had bathed, and authorizing them also to bathe.

THE CLOSING BIT OF ETIQUETTE. The rice was by this time cooked, and was taken out and mixed with honey, some in a gilt dish being handed to the Queen. It was then served to the assembly in dishes of silver and porcelain, &c., and when these were not sufficient, on plantain leaves. The guns were again fired, that the people might know the Queen had caten rice, and might cook and eat their own. Soon after this the company rose, saluted the Queen, and retired. It still rained, and I was amused to see the nobles and chiefs, as they approached the door, pull off their silk lambas, and fold them up and put them under the other garments, apparently very anxious to prevent the rich borders getting wet.

The rive of sprinkling.

THE BITE OF SPRINKLING. The Queen then walked through the crowd to the door, with a nicely curved bull's born in her left band. It was filled with water, which she sprinkled with the other hand on the company right and left, and, proceeding outside the door, dispensed the same boon to the multitude there. I understood this did not represent any purification, but a promise of rain throughout the year now begun.

-The Prince and Princess of Wales have laid the corner-stone of a monument to be erected at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, near Southampton, to the memory of the medical officers who died in the Crimean war.

MIRCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MIND YOUR STOYS .- Punctuation-that putting your stope in the right places—cannot be too seculously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following account of Lord Paymerston's appearance in the House of Com-mons—"Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well-pollabed boose upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking-sitek in his eye, a mennoling glare saying nothing. He sut down."

remaining glare maying nothing. He sat down.

Vital. Statistics of Paris — The returns recently published give the population of the city of Paris at 1,096,151; non-her of deaths test year, 42,185. The ratio of moriality, it will be seen, is about the same as that of New York, where the population slightly exceeds one million, and the number of deaths in 1863 was reported at 25,196. The Prench capital is divided into twenty-one arrendustricity, each of which has a Mayor.

Number of highs list year, 52,382—25,565, boys Number of births last year, 52,882-26,505 boys and 25,507 girls. Of this number 14,501 were illegitimate. The number of marriages was 15,911.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.-Philosopher to harp boy - What are the properties of beat?" Boy - The chief property is that if expansis dies, while cold contracts them. ocepher-" Very good; give me an ex-

mple."

Hoy."In summer, when it is bot, the day is short," but; in winter, when it is cold, the day is short."

Exit philocopher, lost in amazement that so imiliar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

Canning's Charonical Powers.—Speaking, one day, of the fine edge of Canning's humor, he observed, "You see the loke sparkling in his eye before he gives it utterance. It appeared to the natoral fact that light travels quicker than sound—you behold the flash before you hear the control of the control of the case of the c sound—you be note the flash before you hear the report." On another occasion, he said thore were moments when Pitt and Fox carried their audience along with them with a power that appeared at the time almost irresistible; "but," noded he that went the flash with the control of the control o appeared at the time almost irresistible: "but,"
added he, "so varied are Canning's qualifications,
such his elequence, wir, and humor, and so
striking his figure and manner, that I really mass
account him, on the whole, as perfect an orator
as I have ever known. Ah " said he, "Canning
is now at the top of everything, and he is about
to marry his daughter into one of our noble
families, and Mrs. Canning will become a peeress—and—then—the bubble will burst."—Harford's

SALA LIBELLING THE AMERICANS,-Drunk the American is voluble enough; sober, he is a surly, churlish, ill-conditioned fellow. Of course, I do not allude to Americans of liberal education I do not allude to Americans of liberal education or pentis breeding; they are as arbane and as chatty as gentlefolks generally are all over the world; but it is the sudden revulsion from intercourse with polished, and cultivated, sudsprightly friends, to a revolting followship with persons whose manners are as those of hogs, and whose demeanor is as that of gristy bears, which disheartens, and at length exasperates, a foreigner. During my first month in America, I followed the enstom of lifting my hat when I had to address a stranger, of saying, "If you please," when I asked for anything in a shop, and "Thank you," when I received my change. I found that the people never dreamed of rendering me a like conview, so I left off being polite, demanded that which I required in as coarse and overbearing a tone as I could command, and got on much the better for it.

POULTICING THE WRONG MAN.—A curions

POULTICING THE WHONG MAN. story is going the rounds of a mistake in a mustard poultice at a hotel. A lady, whose husband was suffering from cold, got up at midnight and went below to retch a mustard poultice. In her agitation she mistook the room on her return, agintion she mistook the room on her return, and went into one where there was a light burning as dimly as in that she left—a room altogether similar, and apparently her husbaud in bed fast asleep. She applied the mustard poultice to his chest, and sat quietly at his bedside till it began to draw. It did draw; but it drew an infuriated scream from the poor fellow who had been the subject of her unconscious solicitatic. At the sound of the unaccustomed voice. tude. At the sound of the unaccustomed voice, the nature of the accident which had befallen her and her patient was at once visible, and she rushed headlong from the mustarded man into the arms of her liege lord. Both parties told their story the next day, and had to leave amidst the laughter of the hotel occupants.

"COME AND SEE ME."—Never take "come and see me" as a phrase meant in earnost, unless it is accompanied with a date. An invitation without "circumstance" is no invitation at all. Depend upon it, if any gentleman or lady desire your company, he or she will appoint a time for your vieit. "Call on me when you can make it convenient," "drop in as you are passing," "make us a vi-invhenever you have an bour or two to spare," are social indefinitisms by which men of the world understand that they are not exceeded to do the thing requested. When people wish to be cheaply polite, there is nothing like this kind of vagueness. The complimentary small change of seciety should always be taken at a large "COME AND SEE ME."-Never take "come and of sugrences. The complimentary small change of suciety should always be taken at a large discount. It is never worth its face, or any-thing like it. Yet it is a convenient medium of exchange for all that, and heavy debts of gratingle, that ought to be required in better coin, are often paid with it. People who have more polish than principle ase it lavishiy—plain, blant, honest men sparingly or not at all. Whoever makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on makes a friendly visit to a fashionable house on the strength of a mere "Come and see," will be likely enough to find that the family circle which he has dropped into by request is as ungenial as the arctic circle, and to leave it with a chilly feed-ing about the heart that will prevent him from venturing into the same high latitude thereafter. But when a whole souled fellow, whom you hat when a whole-soluted relaws, when you have to be your friend, grasps you vigorously by the hand and says:—"Come and dine with me to-day—dinner on the table at five o'clock—be sare to come, we shall expect you"—go if you can, and you will be all the better for it, both in mind and body. One likes to meet friends at the bospitable board—one's own or theirs, it matters at which—but a rod in the street is all-sufficient. not which-but a nod in the street is all-sufficien

from a fashiorable acquaintance. Why do we Shake Hands?—The learned Dr. Humphrey has given us the solution to this frequently conjectured problem. He says:—"It is a very old-fishioned way of indicating friendship. Jehu said to Jehonadab, "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be give me thine hund. It is not merely an eld-fashioned custom, it is a strictly natural one; and, as usual in such cases, we may find a physiological reason, if we only take the pains to scarch for it. The animals cultivate triendship by the sense of touch as well as by the senses of smell, hearing, and sight; and for this purpose they employ the most sensitive part of their bolles. They into their noses together, or they lick one another with their tongues. Now, the hand is a part of the human body in which the sense of touch is highly developed; and after the manner of animals, we not only like to see and WHY DO WE SHAKE HANDS !- The learned Dr sense of touch is highly developed; and after the manner of animals, we not only like to see and hear our friend (we do not usually smell him, though Isnac, when his eyes were dim, resorted to this sense as a means of recognition), we also touch him, and promote the kindiy feelings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the sensitive bands. Observe, too, how this principle is illustrated by ano her of our modes of greeting. When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the lips and rub it gently upon them. We do so because we know by experience that the same of touch is more actively developed in the legs then in the hands. Accordingly, when the lips than in the hands. Accordingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer feelings we are not content with the contract of the hands, one we bring the line into service. A shake of hand: suffices for friendship, in underson-trative Againd at least; but a kissis the token of a more er der affection."

The Cabr of the Exis.—Until one begins to feel the effect of impaired vision, he can hardly est mate the value of eyesight; and, consequently, cet make the value of eyesight; and, consequently, from ignorance or cervicesness, he is apt to neglect a few simple precautions, by the observance of which his aight might be preserved. First, never use a writing-desh or table with your face towards a window. In such cases the rays of light come directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and, causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injure the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards, the window while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and next to that with the light coming over your left side; then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked what is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphene? Our answer is, it is immaterial asked what is the best fight—gas, candice, oil, or campliance? Our answer is, it is immasterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and do not flicker. A gas fish-tail burner should never be used for reading or writing, because there is a constant oscillation or flickering of the flume. Candice, unless they have self-consuming wicks, which do not require sauring, should not be used. We need scarcely say that should not be used. We need scarcely say that oil wicks, which crust over, and thus diminish the light, are good for nothing; and the same is true of compounds of the nature of comphene, unless the wicks are properly trimmed of all their gummy deposit after standing awenty-four hours. But, whatever the artificial light used, let it strike the paper or book which you are using, whenever you can, from over the left shouldor. This can always be done with gas, for that light is strong enough, and so is the light from camphene, oil, see, provided it comes through a circular harner like the argand. But the light, whatever it be, should always be protected from the air in the room by a glass chimney, so that the light may be steady.

CONTRACTOR OF TELEPORY TOURS CO. SA

the light may be steady.

FOURTH EDITION, FIFTH EDITION!

LATER FROM THE VALLEY.

EARLY SAID TO HAVE BEEN REINFORCED.

Rebels to take the Offensive.

Special to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, August 19.- From the fact of Sheridan espinning prisoners belonging to Longstreet's Corps, in the engagement near Strasburg, on Wednesday last, it is evident that Barty has

been reinforced by a portion-the larger most probably-of Longstreet's forces. It is known that Longstreet's men, who were ptured on Sunday by Birney, above Deep ottom, on the north side of the James river, belonged to a division which was under merching orders for the valley when our forces crossed the

river and got them into the fight. There can be no longer any doubt of the Robel tentions in the Shenandonh. They have determined upon a vigorous campaiga. Early bas been or will be reinforced. Grant, however, is fully prepared for such developments.

TROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded-Artillery Attack on FORTHER MONROL, August 18.—The hospital steamer Connecticut arived to day at noon, from Deep Bottom, James river, with 400 wounded, mostly in the nattle of Tuesday, and belonging

to the 2d and 10th Army Corps. They were transferred to the hospital steamship Atlantic, at this place, which salled for Philadelphia at 4 The Connecticut left Deep Bottom this evening osterday was comparatively quiet with the army on both sides of the James river. Whilst the Connecticut was lying at Deep Bottom very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, com-

morning. The result was not accertained when the steamer left. 5 P. M .- The mail steamer Vanderbilt, from City Point, has just arrived. At 8 o'clock this morning the Rebels made a furious attack on our lines, or rather that portion consisting of General Burnside's old Corps, and to their left. The fighting was chiefly with artillery, and lasted hearly two hours, when the enemy fell back, without attempting an assault on our works.

Our loss was small. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, August 19.

SENATE.—Mr. St. Clair offered a resolution in-structing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of princing in a bill to dis-franchise deserters from the United States army.

Mr. Clymer effered the following resolution Whereas, It is alloged that the officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, or Provisional Regiment, Pennsylvania Arthery, or Provisional regiment, are without commissions, and the regiment, although in the tront, without surgeons.

Therefore, in order to ascertain where the neglect ites, be it

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence that he may have had with the President of the Control of the Control

lent or the War Department in relation thereto.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Johnson effered the following:—

Whereas, The General Assembly is now in session under the proclamation of the Governor, and an adjourned session has become unnecessary; therefore, Resolved, That the joint resolution declaring

that the Legislature will meet in adjourned ses-sion on August 23, 1864, be and the same is hereby rescinded; and, in licu thereof, nereby resembed; and, in nea thereof,
Resolved, That the members of the two Houses
will meet in the half of the two Houses on Tuesday, August 23, at 4 o'clock, and count the vote
on the Amendments to the Constitution.

The re-olution was passed. House.—Mr. Smith (Chester), from the Cousmittee on Revenue, presented a report, embracing some modifications of the law taxing railroad companies, bankers, &c. No radical change was made in the amount or manner of collection, but several ambiguous ex-

ressions were revised. The bill accompanying the report was passed.

A supplement to the General Bounty law, not affecting Philadelphia, was considered.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. Hearing of Alleged Murderess

Margaret Clark.

This morning, at the United States Court Rooms, a further hearing was had before United States Commissioner Sergeant, in the case of Mrs. Margaret Clark, of county Amrim, Ireland charged with the murder, on the high seas, or Margaret Ward, of Donegal, Ireland.

Margaret Ward, of Dooegal, Ireland.

The parties were passengers on the ship Lady Emdy Peel, from Londonderry, and during the passage, about two weeks since, a scuffle ensue I between the women Ward and Clark, during which it is alleged that the latter knocked her opponent down, can-ing such serious injuries that the death of Mrs. Ward took place that night.

The arrest took place yesterday by Deputy United States Sharkey, during the progress of the fight on the same vessel, narrated in another

United States Sharkey, during the progress of the fight on the same vessel, narrated in another portion of Tark Trilibonarys.

McKeever, the alleged murderer of McMaster, is one of the principal witnesses against Margaret. John McCoy, sworn.—Am a carpenter on board the Emily Prof., saw the occurrence of the quarrel; was sitting on the after-hatch, smoking, at the time; saw Mrs. Ward having hold of Mrs. Clark's child; saw Mrs. Clark coming and pulling the child sway from her (Mrs. Ward), and giving her (Mrs. Ward) a push.

She (Mrs. Ward) hell on the top sail-yard, on the lee side of the ship, and then fell over; Mr. Cole got hold of Mrs. Clark by the shoulder and

got hold of Mr . Cole got hold of Mr. Clark by the shoulder and pulled her away. She (Mrs. C.) went away, and Mrs. Ward came ar ross to me and said, "don't you think it very feelest to fall out about children?" She (Mrs. Wmid) not full very hard; she had She (Mrs. Wall) a not know whether she struck her head in that; did not take any notice whether she (M. a.Ward) got up with any difficulty; a w no marks apen her person; she did not say to me he us har? Mrs. Ward said she would go rack and make friends with

The affair oceur ad about 7 o'clock in the even again at about 10 o'clock; delirious state then; she railed on continue ly

the was upon deed in the air.

The was violet in her actions, and several had to held her; she got calmer afterwards; she asked here is to mening when I saw her, "What came, we me actionize" I told her she had better go to sleep; saw her half an hour before she died; this was in the latter part of the day after the difficulty occurred; then she was lying in bed in a deer sate.

alf hour afterwards she died; did not appear Half hour afterwards she died; did not appear to be a very strong woman; probably between thirty and forty years of age; heard it said she was a weak woman; do not know whether she was a temperate woman or not.

John McCoy, sworn—Am a physician on board the Emily Peel on her last voyage from London-derrye been physician since January last; my first voyage on board this vessel; saw difficulty between Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Ward.

It was the latter part of the month of July; heard Mrs. Clark was sitting on the poop of the vessel, and ran down on hearing a cry; then saw

heard Mrs. Clark was siming o cry; then saw Mrs. Clark give her (Mrs. Ward) a push, and she (Mrs. Ward) fell; I think she gave her a hard jush; she fell alongside of the ship. Don't think Mrs. Ward struck her head in falling; Mr. McCool assisted her up; saw Mrs. Ward afterwards talking to Mrs. C ark, and saw

Ward afterwards talking to Mrs. Cark, and saw her again about two hours afterwards, when I was called below to see her in her bed, and found her delirious; the witness continued to state that she was laboring from nervous excitement. At ten o'clock she again came upon deck. Gave her some medicine at six o'clock. The next morning the delirium had passed off. Then gave her som wine and water, which she could not swallow. Saw her at different times during the day until she died. Saw no marks of violence upon her body. I believed she died from the shock consequent to nervous excitement.

other witnesses were being examined at the time we closed our report.

Mrs. Clark is a young widow lady, with two children, and is quite prepossesting in appearance.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

Woodward Mortally Wounded and Captured.

CLARREVILE, TENN., August 19 .- A small scout sent out from here yesterday returned at midnight, and reported three hundred Rebels under Frank Woodward, at Garrettsburg, twelve miles from here, at six o'clock last night. They were well mounted and armed, mostly with navy revolvers, and were pressing horses and mules indiscriminately. They were supposed to be en

route to join Adam Johnson. CLARKSVILLE, August 19, 16:30 A. M .- Woodward attacked Hopkinsville about four o'clock this morning, and was repulsed by a company of the 52d Kentucky, and one hundred bome guards. On the second charge Woodward was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. Two Rebel soldiers were killed, and the Union soldiers sustained no loss. The Rebels are still hovering around the town, and another attack is expected.

REBEL REPORT FROM MOBILE

Gunboats. FIRE OPENED ON THE REBEL BAT-

The "Mississippi Monitors' Open on the City.

TERIES AND GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, August 19.-The latest intellitence from Mobile is the following, from the Richmond Sestinel of the 17th, received at the mencing at 1 o'clack and lasting till 2-30 this

Navy Department to-day :-"MORILE, August 15.—This evening, two mon tors and five gunboats passed Dog river bar, and coming up to within two miles of the obstructions, opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. Our four gunboats replied handsomely. Our batteries were silent at sunset, and the enemy hauled off.

"A special despatch to the Register, from Ox Pond on the 14th, says, Chalmers dashed into Abbeville and whipped the enemy, capturing twenty-five prisoners, and then fell back four miles, when the enemy attacked him and were

"Our loss was 5 killed and 25 wounded. The enemy lost 50 killed and 250 wounded and 40 prisoners.

"Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning."

Enmored Reconnoissance to Fair Oaks. WASHINGTON, August 19.—The mail steamer which arrived to-day reports that there was a rumor at City Point when she left yesterday, that a strong reconnoissance sent out by General Hancock had reached Fair Oaks.

MORE DEPREDATIONS OF THE "TAL-LAHANNEE."

Boston, August 19 .- The schooner Leopard has arrived from Cornwallis, N. S., and reports that on the 10th, off Martinicas, she was captured by the Tallahassee, and released on giving bonds for \$2000.

The pirate put ten men on board, belonging to a barque from Portland for Picton. Next mornng the Leopard steered into Monhegan, and the men came ashore in a hoat. The Leopard subsequently saw the Tallahassee capture and barn two schooners. The pirates destroyed all the provisions and started the water-casks on board

PROM GRANT AND SHERIDAN. pecial to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, August 10 .- There is no new

here to-day, except that from Generale Grant and Sheridan. From both the reports are favorable, The fighting on the north of the James is severe, but our troops are making steady pro-

The movement of Sheridan to Berryville was

for prudential reasons, to prevent a flanking movement through Suickers' Gap. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Wheat steady. Corn-duit and I cent lower. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1 \$1 Groceries firm. New York, August 19 .- Stocks are easier

Chicago and Rock Island, 113%; Camberland preferred, the liftness Central Serly, 122%; Michigan Southern, 21, diugratherd, 149%; New York Central, 1894; Pean Coal, 112; Reading, 180%; Hudson River, 142; Eric, 1124; Oleveland and Toleon, 181; Cleveland and Fittsburg and Fort Wayne 173; Chicago and Korth Western, 57%; Treasury Notes, 110; Ten-forty 103; Five-twenty Coupons, 110%; Registered 6s, 108; Gold, 23c.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c.,
skilinily adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor.
of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladiest
Department for same, conducted by isdies,
TWELFTH Street, first coor below Kaoa.
The most completes and varied stock on
Braces, Beits, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringos,
Articles for Nursery, Sick Room. &c. PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS

HANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 Morth NIRTH Street, above Market, Reptures radically cured by B. C. EVILIETT'S Frontian Fatent Graduating Pressare Trias. Superior Elastic Bells, Eastic Hockings, Rupporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Cruchica, &c. Sories, Crutches, &c. Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-ly

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.

H.A. GILDEA,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the

ARTIFICIAL A H.M.,

Approved and soopted SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldlers, Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 912 E. FOULTH Buret, sh about below Spruce, Philada.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND If to gain admitting eyes;
If to cause heridana while;
If to be a blooming flower,
Failing, sying in an hour—Beatre !
I' to have a best of friends;
If or vice to make a machine
I' with bloth horn blood to wed;
If a trarble stone when dead—W = A.

It is live three-core and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
It to live a life of peace;
It to die and go to greene—REALTA!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you waite this world's freesines;
Levery comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Bealth, Wealth, and Readly,
Then, having Bealth, Wealth, and Readly,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful permal of Dr. WHLLAAM YOUNG'S New
Book, THE MARKAGE GUIDE, which should be read
beclor's office, No. 416 SPRUIE STREET; price is
conts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVER-LONDON, Saturday, August 20 BALTIMORE, Saturday, August

CITY OF LANDON, Saturday, August 20. CITY OF BALLTHOODE, Saturday, August 27. ETNA, Saturday, September 20. An every anocceding Saturday, at moon, from 44 North Elever.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY,

August 15, 1881.

The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Cartiale,
will sall as above.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
p.21-if
No. 101 WALSUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

AREANGEMENTS OF 1864. 1864. NEW YORK LISTS. 1004.
den and Ambey and Philadelphia and Traston espanies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York Railroad Overpanies Land STREET WHARP, and Way Pieces WALNUT STREET WHARP, Will leave as follows, 95.3-41 6 A M., via Candled and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ... At B.A.M.; via Camden and Sersey City, Moraling Expers.
At 17 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accom-

At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Ex-11F. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommandation (Freight ann Passerner) At C.F. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passerger) let Cans Ticket P. M., via Camden and Ambey Accoming (Freight and Passenger), let Class Ticket.

tion (Freight and Fassenger), let Units the Con-For March Chrisk, Alenteven, Rethlehein, Bervislere, Easten, Lambertville, Fleminghton, Ze, Yus P. M., For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at o P. M., For Mount, HeBr. Evanaville, Pemberieu, and Vinces Iowen, at E.A. M., 2 and S.P. M., For Prechold at E. M. and P. M., For Prechold at E. M. and P. M., For Parroyrs, Riverton, Dolanco, Revery, Burlington, Forence, Berdeinson, Be., at E. M., 12 M., 1, 20, 5, and S.P. M. The 2-30 and a P. M., sines run direct through For Paimyra, Riverton, Delance, Reverly, and Burling-n at 7 P. M.

to n at 7 F. M.

Stramboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burknaton. Severly,
Torrescale, and Tacony at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 F. M.

LIFER TROWN EXPOSITION DEFOT

Will leave as follows—
At 4 A. M. (night) via Kenrington and New York,
Washington and New York Matt.

At 11:46 A. M., via Kenrington and Jersey CMy Express.

3:00 14 10 F. M., via Hensington and Jersey City Ex-At 3 of F. M., via Renaington and Jersey City 2.3.

At 6 to P. M., via Renaington and Jersey City.

At 6 to P. M. via Renaington and Jersey City.

Sunday fince leave at 4 A. M. and 6 to P. M. There will
be no live at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Water Gap. Streadshary, Sensition, Wilkesharre,
Rontrose, Circat Bead, Mauch Chank, Allentown, Bethlelean, Betvidere, Kasten, Lamberfville, Flemington, &c., at
712 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton
for Mauch Chunk at 3:30 F. M.

For Lamberfville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.

For British, Trenton, &c., at 7.15 and 11-15 A. M., and 5
P. M.

, M. For Helmesburg, Taccay, Wisstooming, Bridesburg, and rankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5 45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line Dog River Bar Passed by our Frankford at 2 A. M., 5, 5, 50, 50, and e.F. at the form of Firstol.

E.F. For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington
Depot, take the ears on Fifth wirest, above Wallout, half an
hear before departure. The Cors ran into the Depot, and
experience of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty possible of the train run from the Depot.

Fastengers are prohibited from taking anything as but cage
but their wearing appared. All baggage over fifty poroid
to be paid for extra. The Company light their responsibilly for baggage to One Dollar per perind, and will not be
lighte for ally known beyond \$100, except by special con
tract.

tract.

Oraliam's Baggage Express will call for and deliver bag gage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT ruct.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

steet.
Aggress, 1824.
W.S. H. GATZMER, Aggress, Aggress, 1824.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA
WILL LEAVE
From foot of Courtinal street at 12 M. and 4 F. M., via
Jersey City and Canden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 F. M., and
12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay atreet, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via
Amboy and Canden.
From Fier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 F. M.
(Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Canden. PREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND

all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and ecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH. The Camden and Amboy Raifred and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walne street wharf, on and after January's, daily (Sundays expected), at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at I and 4 P. M. Hoursing the above Lines will save see a 1/4 P. M. in he forwarded the same day.
Freight must be delivered before 11/4 P. M. in he forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Caimden and Amboy Rairoad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Firmington, the New Jersey, the Freshold and Jameshurg, and the Starkington and Mount Holly rechrods, received and forwarded up to 12/2 colock F. M. Simal packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock F. M. The Relvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsbury with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Etizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Kaliroad.

Central Raifroad,

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consigners, must in every instance be sent with each lead of goods, or no receipt with be given. Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE RTOCK, drovers are latitled to try this roule. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR. UADABS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North Kiver, as the shippers may designate at the time of the Alipment.

WALTER TREEMAN, Preight Agent, 2008. Delaware avenue, Philoslephia. GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent, jab-if Fier No. 1, North River, New York.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAILBOAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURST!
A diner MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vice atreet

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains lowery as follows:—
Mall, 7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 7:00 F. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4:10 F. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5:30 F. M.
BETURNING LEAVIS ATLANTIC,
Accommodation (Atlantic) 5:45 A. M.
Express, 7:05 A. M.
Freight, 11:05 A. M.
Hall, 4:48 F. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6:23 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6:23 A. M.

Mail, 446 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 672 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, 672 A. M.
Fare to Atlanic, 8240. Round Trip Tickets (good only
for the day and train on which they are issued) 3400.
EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.
Leave Vine street 1615 A. M. and 1991. M.
Leave Haddonded 146 P. M. and 246 P. M.
ON BUNDAYS.
Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:39 A. M.

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A.M. Leaves Atlantic 448 F.M. JOHN G. RRYANT, Agent. 1864. PENNSYLVANIA 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHIGHT BOUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST, Equipments and facilities for the sac, speedy, and comportable gransportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any

Rarrishurg Accommodation at. 120 F.M.
Lancaster Train H.
Lancaster Train H.
Pach Accommodation (feaves West Philadelphia) at. 400 F.M.
Pach Accommodation (feaves West Philadelphia) at. 400 F.M.
Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altooms for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Loyan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia of Baltimore Express, east of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus attended of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.

The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connects at Phitsburg with through trains on all diversing roads from that point. North to the Laken, went to the Micelschipt and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to an points acconsible by railroad. Through Express contents of Darboi, Chicago, 81 Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, 81 Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Davion, Chicanad Lorisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.

The Through Express, leaving at 10:35 P. M., connects at Blairsville interaction with a train on this read for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EPENSBURG AND CRESHON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Ristrylle interaction with a train on the road for Fibensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 13:10 M. A. M., and Trains for Holidays-burg at 15:5 P. M. and 8:30 A. M., whit a train on the road for Fibensburg at 17:5 A. M., and 8:30 A. M.

The Mail Train at 7:55 A. M., and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Hopewell and Bloods and the States of the States

10 10 P. M., daily except sundays, go directly through without change of cars between Philadophia and WilManaport.

For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2 D. P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.

The Mail Train at 7 25 A. M., and through Express A 12 30 P. M., connect at Railrison and the country of the Mail Train at 7 25 A. M., and through Express A 12 30 P. M., connect at Railrison with trains for Cartiale, Chambershire, and Hagerslows.

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trains leaving at 725 A. M. and 2 70 P. M., connect at Bowningstons with trains on this load to Waynesburg and 1 Roterne diate stations.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. cother of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JAMES COWDER Ricket Agent.

For 1, 5, 6, 6, 6 P. I months, at very low raise, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or incated on or near the line of the road.

COUPON TICKETS.

For other is staven any two points, at about two centaper mile. These tekeds are intended by the use of ramiles travelling requirely, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional tribs.

Selficol Ticket's.

For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending actions in the city.

As Emilerari Accommodation train leaves No. 107 Dock street only (Bandays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a confortable mode or mare to fare. Particular attendion is position to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage lower and by the same from with passeogers.

For the mornal and the same from with passeogers.

For the mornal and the same from with passeogers.

For the mornal and the best created to tentiles going West. at one half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is position to the passeogers.

For the mornal and the same from with passeogers.

MANN'S BAGGIAGE ENTRESS.

An agest of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up the cach train before reaching the depot, and take up the cach train before reaching the depot, and take up the called for promitly when orders are left at the passenger will be called for promitly when orders are left at the passenger lepot, Eleventh and Market streets. The traveling public are assured that it is entirely exponented.

PREIGIT'S.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indians, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times in favorable as are charged by other Hallroad Companies. Merchants and slippers entirelying the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on the speedy transit.

For freight ountracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.

D. A. STEWART, Pitteburg.

CLARK & CO., Chicage.

LECCH & CO., Ko. I Astor House, or No. I. S. William

D. A. STEWART, Pitteburg.
CLARK & CO., thicage.
LECLE & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William
LECLE & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William
street, New York.
LECH & CO., Ko. 77 Washington street, Beston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 56 North street, Battimore,
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 56 North street, Battimore,
Agent Sestition Central Hallway.
LEWIS LAUGHT.
General Freight Agent, Polisiciphia.
LEWIS LEWIS,
General Superintendend, Altoena, Fa.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RATTROAD LINE NORTH.

PHIL LITHIA TO BROOKLYN.

THE. LOGH IN FIVE HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS D. GOOD FOR THREE DAYS. D.

OB and after MONDAY, Analyst J. 1964, trains will leave feet of VILE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at \$A.

M. (Sundays excepted), there is by the Camden and Airlands and Harifan and Delawers Hay Bailroads to Forthards and Harifan and Delawers Hay Bailroads to Forthards and the Comment of the Com

A M.,

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to?

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to?

Inavies gradied to the Camden and Amboy monepoil the

Exclusive privilege of earring passeniers and reight be in

tween the cities of Philadelphin and New York. 1924-19 to

W.F. GHIFFITTS, General Superintendent. One DHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND San be NORBESTOWN RAILSOAD.
On and arier MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until furthers granterises.

Ci, and 9 F.M.
The 5t, train no, will stop at Wissanickon, Manayunk and Conshocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia. 6, 8:35, 11:06 A. M., 1M, 3, 454, 656
ps. to and 11A F. M.
Leave Manayunk, 54, 734, 8:20, 954, 1155 A. M., 2, 8, 7
and 95, F. M.
H. K. SMETH. H. K. SMITH, General Superir tendent.
Depot, NINTH and GHERN Streets. ed. by NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLEATOWN, RASTOR
MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and
WILLIAMSPORT.

BUMMER ABRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, dure in 1861 Passenger Training peave the New Bepot, Thillip Sirect, above Thempson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), sq.

son street, Philadephia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

7 A.M. (Express) for Bethishem, Alientown, Manet Chunk, Wilkiesharre, Williamsport.

19-16 A.M. (Accommodation) for Boylestown.

10-16 A.M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

2 F.M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

2 S.M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

2 S.M. (Accommodation) for Buthishem, Easton, &c.

4/15 F.M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5-15 F.M. (Maccommodation) for Reflictenin, Allestown.

8-16 F.M. (Accommodation) for Lansdalo.

11 F.M. (Accommodation) for Port Washington.

TRAINS VIE FIII ADELPHIA.

Leave Bethishem at 6 30 A.M. 9-30 A.M., and 5-07 F.M.

Lauvedheat 6 A.M., 9-45 F.M., and 7 F.M.

Lauvedheat 6 C.M. SINDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethishem at 9 A.M.

Fort Washington 81.11-25 A.M. and 2 F.M.

Doylestown for Fhiladelphia at 7-20 A.M.

Hellichem for Fhiladelphia at 4 F.M.

Hellichem for Following Bethishem for Stringle Bethishem for Bethishem for Philadelphia for Bethishem for Philadelphi

READING RAILROAD

PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THETEENTH as
ALLOWHILL Streets. Philadelphia, at the following

returning freis Downlagtown at 6-9 A. M., and B.
BOOT.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND TH

MEST.

Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 mid

night, and counceting a Harrarbarg with Pennsylvani

Baircoad Express trains for Pittaburg.

Returning Express train leaves Harrieburg on arrival

the Pennsylvania Express from Pittaburg at 6-90 A. M.

passing Heading at 8-50 A. M., and arriving at New Yer

passing Heading at 8-50 A. M., and arriving at New Yer

passing Heading at 8-50 A. M., and arriving at New Yer

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passing Heading at 8-50 A. M., and arriving at New Yer

passing Heading at 8-50 A. M., and arriving at New Yer

harden.

at 14% P. M. Steeping Cars accompany these trainthrough hetween Jersey City and Pittsburg, wither
chasse.

Mull trains for New York have Harrisburg at 8 A. k
and 2 P. M. Mul trains for Harrisburg leave New Yer
at 6 A. M. and 2 M.

Trains heave Pottswife at 7 15 A. M. and 2 30 P. M., re
turning from Tucarora at 8-10 A. M. and 4 35 P. M.

BCHUYLKILL VALUET HAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 2-45 A. M. for Pinegrove at
turning from Tucarora at 8-10 A. M. and 4-35 P. M.

BCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEMANNA RASEROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 2-45 A. M. for Pinegrove at
turning from Engrisburg at 120 P. M., and from Pine
grove at 8-15 A. M., and 4 and 3 P. M.

Treeuch first class tickets and emigrant tickets to a
the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office
8 BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street
Philadeaph is, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintens
dent, Reading COMMUTATION TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between any points desire
for families and first.

LEAGE TICKETS.

For three, six, time, or tweever months, for holders only
to all points, at reduced raise.

CLERUMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished wit
eards, entilling themselves and wives to inches a the
fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Satriday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had or at the Treket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHIL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA
RAILSROAD, VIA MEDIA.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains willies. as inhows.—
Lawe Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY
Lawe Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY
Like T and MARKET Streets, S.A. M., 1196 A. M., 73
F. M., 430 F. M., 645 F. M.
Philadelphia Depot channed from EIGHTEENTH as
MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKE
Streets.

MARKET Streets to Thirts-Pikel and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot en East MARKET Rirest, 120 A. M., 740 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 445 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passengers tallwa Company (Market atteet) will convey Passengers to a from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4 50 P. M.
and West Chester at 7 6 A. M. and 4 45 P. M., connewith trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Enlevent for Oxford and Internediate points.

July 17 HENEY WOOD, General Superintendent.

Dat-If HENRY WOOD, General Superindendent.

WEST JPRSEY RAILROAD LINES.

Commencing on MONDAY, Jone 20, 1994, free Walnut Street Whart.

FOR CAPE MAY.

FOR Salem stot Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Salem stot Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Glassbere, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4 50 P. M.

For Woodbury, Glassester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M.

and 4 and 6 P. M. Bet ULINING TRAINS LEANE

Cape May at 6 and 11 46 A. M., and 5 10 P. M.

Millytile at 7-50 A. M., and 1 10 P. M.

Bridgeton at 6-15 A. M., 130 P. M.

Bridgeton at 710 and 8 15 A. M., 270, 3 60, and 7.50 P. M.

Woodbury at 7, 7-40 and 6 54 A. M., and 2 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75, 3 75,

THE WEST JERSEY EXPEESS COMPANY.
Office, No. 5 WALK'T Street, will call for and deliverages, and attend to all the usual branches of Exprendiness. Heavy articles taken by a. M. lines only, as must be sent to the office the evoning previous. Perish is articles by this line must be sent before 5% A. M. peccal nessenger accompanies such train.

By 31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND 1864
This great the traverses the Northern and Northwese counttee of Pennayivania to the city of Eric on Lake ZayIl har been leased by the FEN NAYLVANIA RAILROA COMPANY, and under their amspices is being rapidopened throughout its entire length.

B is now in use for Parsonger and Freight business from the representation of the property o

alon, and from Shedheld to Eric (78 anise), on the Wester Division.

Tilly of Passement Traine at initial Plant Plant Represe Train leaves.

800 A. B Express Train leaves.

1000 P. 3 Corre run through without (MANOR both ways on the trains between Philadelphia and Lock liaves, and between Ball more and Lock liaves, and between Beignan Siccoing Cars on the Express Train both ways For information respecting Passenger business, apply the S. E. corner of ELEV ENTH and MARKET Streets. And for Freight business of the Company's Arouts 1—8 B. Kingston, Jr., octure SLYTKENTH and MARKE, 3 w. Heynold, Eris.

FROM PHILADEL HIA TO THE INTERIOR GIFTNEY LVANIA, THE SCHUTZELL, SUB-QUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

CALLOWHILL Streets. Philadelphia, at the following hours:

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 ib A. M., for Reading, Lebahou, Eshrata, Litt.
Columbia. Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrova, Tamaer Sundury, Williamsport, Emira, Rochestor, Niasara Fa., Befinio, Alientowe, Wikesbarre, Pittsben, Tork, Cariffal Chambersbury, Hagerstewn, R.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Rasilroad srains for Alientown, Ac., the Reading and Columbia Railroad of Epitrata, Litt., and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, Ac., at Port CLINTON with Catawiasa Hailroad trains for Wilesbarr-Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Ac., at HARRIS, BUEG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley, and "Schuylill and Suquehanna trains for Northern Central Railroad trains for Northern Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, Ac., burger with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, Ac., burge with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, A. Northern Central Railroad trains for Numbury, Northern Lening, Emira, &c., and at Port Cinton with Catawias Entired trains for Minduny, Northern Central Railroad trains for Numbury, Northern Lening, Emira, &c., and at Port Cinton with Catawias Entired trains for Minduny, Catawias Entired tr

Streets. Conce, at THISTERNIH and CALLOWHII Streets.

Goods of all descriptions increared to all the abepeints, from the Company's new freight depot, BHOA and Willow Streets.

Fig. 16 HT THAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Potteville, Fort Chitos, and points beyond.

MAIL 5.

Chose at the Philadelphia Post where for all places on the road and its brunches at 5 A. M., and for the principle reading only at 715 P. M.

treets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Eris.

J. M. Drill, Agent, R. N. C. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. 1600FT.
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS.
jui-17 Beneral Manager, Williamspe